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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1871. NO. 258.

FIRST EDITION.

SAN JUAN.

The Boundry Question Again.

The U. S. Map Claimed to Have Been Discovered Giving the Island to England—Its History.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1871.

At last the Canadian papers have become so definite in their statements regarding the United States map that they have discovered which represents the island of San Juan as wholly without our boundary, as to render the finding of the map they refer to an easy matter. As already surmised by those acquainted with all the documents relating to the boundary dispute in the State Department, it has no value whatever as evidence in the matter, and does not even relate to it. Its history is this: "February 9d, 1847, the Senate, on motion of Senator Benton, authorized a contract with Charles Pruess for drawing a map of upper California and Oregon from materials collected by Col. Fremont. In the brief explanation made by Mr. Benton there was no allusion to the boundary question, but the whole object was to correct the former vague maps of Fremont, and the straits of Fuca were not even visited by him. On the 8th of June, 1848, on motion of Senator Benton, the following was passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to contract for lithographing and printing twenty thousand copies of J. C. Fremont's map of Oregon and California, reduced from the original according to a projection to be furnished by the said J. C. Fremont.

No remarks or debate of any kind attended the passage of this resolution. The map was lithographed as ordered, and attached to a House document of the Thirtieth Congress. It is in size twenty-six by thirty-three inches, and the imprint is the following: "Map of Oregon and Upper California, from the surveys of John Charles Fremont and other authorities. Drawn by Charles Pruss under order of the Senate of the United States." Upon it are two of Fremont's routes, and these nowhere in Oregon extend north of the Valley of the Columbia. The dotted line with colored shading through the straits of Juan de Fuca is laid down on the map, as the Canadian press claims, but neither the map or accompanying text of Fremont's makes any claim to a survey of the channel. The dotted line through the straits is purely fanciful, and the whole drawing of the topography of the straits is of a vague character. A comparison of the unnamed groups of islands with good maps of the channel show that the intention was to indicate Rosario Strait as the line of boundary, even passing to the eastward and southward of Smith's Island; but this line, whether it is a variation from the line drawn by Pruess, was neither derived from actual survey or from the notes of Col. Fremont, and the Senate never took the least action of any kind upon this part of the map. It has never been used by either the United States or England in the long discussion of the San Juan question. So far from the Government's having tried to suppress the map, as the Canadians are claiming, it printed 20,000 copies, and it exists in all regular files of the Senate and House, and was also mounted for the committee rooms. No one heretofore has regarded it as in any way bearing on the San Juan question. The only allusion to the map by Col. Fremont in the text of the topographical memoir to which it is attached is the following: "The map of Oregon and California presented with this memoir is only part of the performance of the Senate order of February 2d, 1847. That order contemplated a topographical and descriptive map, for which there is some material on hand, but not enough to complete the work on the plan required, or in a way to do justice to the subject. As how laid before the Senate it may be assumed to be the best that has yet appeared, but is still imperfect and incomplete."

AKRON, O.

A Jury Secured in the Hunter Murder Case—Public Feeling Much Excited—Another Death from the Careless Handling of a Revolver—A Young Man Kills His Room Mate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., July 20, 1871.

In the trial of Hunter for the murder of the Gargett family in May last, a jury was secured and sworn in at eleven o'clock this morning, and the examination of witnesses commenced. The court room is crowded to overflowing and public feeling is greatly excited.

The evening at six o'clock Christian Merse, a young German seventeen years old, was accidentally shot dead by a room mate named Charles Decorbey, who was showing him how he would act were he called upon to use a revolver in self defense. Decorbey is under arrest.

CRIME.

New Style of Railroad Thieving.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—On last Monday week, Wm. R. Grimes, of Matamoras, Mexico, left here for his home on Iron Mountain Railroad. On his arrival at Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky., he discovered that one of his trunks, containing some $1,500 worth of his wife's clothing and jewelry, had disappeared, and that a small, inferior affair was substituted bearing a duplicate of his check. He immediately returned to this city and had a letter sent to the railroad officials, who put it in the hands of the police. Thursday detectives Hampton discovered the trunk in the possession of James Wiseheart, Medical Steward of the Arsenal, who said he was keeping it for a friend named Hogan, and did not know it had been stolen. Hogan was then found and all the property recovered. Hogan and Wiseheart were locked up also, the baggage man at the Iron Mountain Railroad Depot, named Gibson, who admitted he had received the trunk, and knew of the substitution which he says was made by Hogan.

Safe Robber.

The safe of W. R. Hunter, a merchant of Ashland, Illinois, was robbed last Tuesday of about two thousand dollars in greenbacks.

Negro Shot.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At Denver, Colorado, on Saturday night, Jim Hill, a negro, was shot in the Broadwell, shot and instantly killed a negro named Elijah Williams.

$150,000 Stolen from a Traveler at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 20.—One of the boldest, largest and most successful robberies ever committed in this city occurred on Monday night. Mr. H. Biennerhassett, a banker doing business in New York, arrived during the afternoon on his way West, and temporarily stopped at the Lochiel hotel, and was assigned a room until the departure of the 2:10 train. He was promptly awakened, and going to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, secured a passage in a sleeping car. Soon after entering the car he went to the water cooler to slake his thirst, leaving a satchel deposited on the seat containing deeds of lands in Iowa, registered bonds, and papers valued in the aggregate to about $150,000. During his brief absence the satchel with its valuable contents was appropriated by some thief, prior to the departure of the train, who succeeded in making his escape before the return of the owner, and so effectually covered his tracks at that time as to prevent pursuit or arrest. The whole transaction was done in a twinkling, the movements of the banker having evidently been closely watched and the golden opportunity long been sought. Several persons, since the robbery, state that they saw a man get off the car with a satchel slung across his shoulders, and hurriedly walk away, but gave the circumstance no importance at the time. Mr. Biennerhassett returned from Altoona to the Mayor's office in this city, and every effort is being made to arrest the guilty party, with flattering prospects, however, and small clues. The property stolen will be of little value to the thief, who cannot likely dispose of either the bonds or papers. It is surmised that the person robbed was followed from point to point by the thief, who hoped to surreptitiously obtain money instead of valueless papers, which cannot be of any benefit to him.

Two Murders—A Woman at the Bottom in Both Cases.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Two men named Palmer and Powell, living at a place called Warrenfork, Oregon county, Missouri, had a difficulty some days ago in regard to Palmer's wife, from whom Powell had separated, but between whom a reconciliation had taken place. Next day Powell met Palmer and shot him dead.

The Sedalia, Missouri, *Bazoo* says, on the morning of the 17th John Clark shot and killed John Williamson in the neighboring town of Hughesville. It appears that Clark was paying his addresses to Williamson's sister against her father's wishes, and that words had passed between him and young Williamson, who had a day or two before broken up a clandestine meeting between him and Miss Williamson. On the morning of the 17th young Williamson met Clark at his son's house and desired to speak to him. Williamson declined to hear what he had to say, and after a few words Clark drew a revolver and began firing. After the second shot from Clark, Williamson drew a pistol and fired one shot without effect. He then received the third shot from Clark in the breast and died in an hour. Both were quite young men, highly respected and of good families.

Feio de Se in Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, July 20.—George McHenry, a respectable Irishman, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The affair took place in the back-room of a linen store, of which deceased was one of the proprietors. He left a wife and six children in good circumstances. He left letters that are supposed to explain the cause of his self-destruction, but their contents will not be made public.

A Boy Nine Years Old Beats his Little Sister to Death.

The Eureka, Kansas, *Herald* learns that a Scotchman, name unknown, was living on a claim in Nelson county, with two children. He went away to work and was gone some days. On his return he flew into a passion because he thought the girl had eaten too much meat during his absence, and seized a bone and beat her brutally. He left again, and while away the boy beat the girl so badly that she died. The boy was only nine years old and the girl six. The man and boy are in custody.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Explosion of an Engine—Six Persons Killed.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., July 20.—The engine Vulcan, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, blew up at Coalsport this morning. The engineer, fireman, and four trainmen were killed. Four bodies in a terribly mangled condition have been found, but cannot be recognized. The two others, supposed to be the engineer and fireman, can't be found, and must have been landed in the Lehigh river and swept away.

For the Benefit of "the Coming Man."

At a meeting of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, in New York, on Friday last, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That John T. Hoffman is morally guilty of the wanton and unprovoked massacre of a large number of our fellow-citizens, and the maiming, disand maiming of many more, by his uncalled-for surrender of the powers properly belong to the Mayor and Municipality of New York.

Resolved, That while Governor Hoffman has justly earned for himself the unenviable notoriety of a public law-abiding citizens, for his instrumentality in this reckless sacrifice of human life, the thanks of the citizens of New York are due to the municipal authorities who counselled the prohibition of the Orange parade, in the interests of the peace of the city.

Resolved, That the legal prosecutors of this city be, and are hereby requested to bring to speedy punishment all in these wanton outrages arrested and punished, according to law, for the unprovoked murders committed by them on the 12th of July, 1871.

MR. THOMAS COYLE, the well-known shoe dealer on Wylie street, who has been a-seed in Europe for two years past, sailed for home, in the Cuba, on the 15th inst., and may be expected here in a few days. His numerous friends will cordially welcome him back. He spent most of his time in Ireland, and his health has been very much improved.

LOCAL DISTURBANCES.

Severe Storms in Pennsylvania.

Hundreds of Acres of Growing Crops Completely Destroyed—"Great Chunks of Ice" Fall in Northumberland County—A Belt of Country Devastated in Wyoming County—A Man Knocked Senseless by a Hail Stone.

On Sunday last several counties in this State were visited by what the weather observers of the United States Signal Service designate as "local disturbances," which did an amount of damage almost impossible to estimate. In Wyoming county the storm seems to have been particularly severe.

WYOMING COUNTY.

A correspondent writes to the Scranton *Republican* from Factoryville, under date of the 17th, as follows:

A terrible hail storm passed over this section yesterday, between two and three o'clock, destroying everything in its path. The storm did not do much damage in our village, beyond breaking window glass, having spent all its fury two or three miles west and south of us, in the neighborhood of Wm. Carpenter, P. R. Gardner, A. G. Carpenter, Andrew Miller, Kenyon Chase and J. B. Carpenter's. In this section there is nothing left, not a blade of grass, a stalk of corn, Potatoes, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, meadows, and everything green, even to the mullens and thistles, are punniced to atoms. Those who had the most windows are the greatest sufferers. The storm, after the most broken, ranging from thirty to $18, for so far as we are able to see no glass was left unbroken. We notice that the shutters were no protection, for on Mr. A. G. Carpenter's house many of them were broken, and the windows behind them. Not only was all the fruit destroyed, but in most instances the trees themselves, the bark being all pounded off, on the side toward the storm. The storm extended, as we have learned, about two miles and a half wide, going nearly east. We have not learned the amount of damage done; it can be estimated by taking into account the entire crop of the farms included in the belt of the storm. Mr. Andrew Miller estimates the damage to his crops alone to be about sixteen hundred dollars. Young trees, chickens, etc., not protected, were killed. Swine were pounded black and blue, and horses that were out were much injured.

The approaching storm sounded about like fifteen coal trains, going at the rate of fifty miles per hour.

Mr. Able Gardner, while fastening a blanket to a window, was struck by a hailstone and knocked senseless. Many of the stones were as large as hens' eggs, and at eight o'clock last evening they were six inches deep beside the walls and fences.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

In Lycoming county, as we learn from the Williamsport *Bulletin*, the tornado seems to have spent its force in the vicinity of Ball's Mills. The rain fell in torrents, deluging the fields and damaging the mill-dams. Nearly all the grain in the mill was broken, and dwelling houses suffered severely. Cattle rushed frantically from the fields, bellowing londly from the pain caused by the pelting of the heavy hail stones, which were quite as large as a lamp post." Meany—"No, no, I'll be sent an if there ain't enough in this world that he sent out on that day shall be legally elected to Congress from in New York. Never again shall such an occurrence be permitted in New York. Never again shall organizations be allowed to band Irish citizens who have fought to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The appeal to the Democratic Convention must be made to the people, and the Governor acquiesced, to the popular indignation, the demand of his party friends in New York, and the alarm caused by Gov. Randolph's action in New Jersey [cheers]. We have made no "insinuations" against Gov. Hoffman. We have made these direct charges again and again. No man has denied them; no responsible man dare deny them."

The Dominion Board of Trade has accepted an invitation from the National Board of Trade of the United States to appoint a committee to consider the subject of more beneficial commercial relations between the two countries.

I SHOULD never have strength to sustain me under the weight of business, but that I have been accustomed to the steady use of Pier, Diamond & Co.'s cream ale. A. T. STEWART.

MOTHER EARTH SHAKEN.

Quaking in the Eastern States.

Distinct Shakes Felt in Maine and New Hampshire—Windows and Crockery Rattled—Everybody Scared but Nobody Hurt.

PORTLAND, ME., July 20.—A distinct shock of an earthquake, lasting three or four seconds, was experienced in this city at one o'clock this morning. Several persons in the streets felt the ground tremble beneath their feet and heard buzzing in the air. The shock passed from north to southeast.

BOSTON, MASS., July 20.—A shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning.

SACO, ME., July 20.—The cities of Saco and Biddeford were pretty well shaken by an earthquake at one o'clock this morning. The people generally were awakened and alarmed, but no particular damage was done.

BRUNSWICK, ME., July 20.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at one o'clock this morning. All persons awake at that hour say that it was the most violent shock they ever experienced.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city about one o'clock a. M. The windows and crockery rattled, beds moved, plastering in the jail fell, and a night workman in one of the breweries ran out very much frightened.

CONCORD, July 20.—There was a very heavy shock of earthquake at one o'clock this morning, accompanied by a deep, heavy, rumbling noise, and passed from north to south, and the church bell was rung. Reports from different parts of the State indicate that it was very general.

CELTIC INDIGNATION.

Meeting of Irishmen in the Nineteenth Ward of New York—Hoffman's Interference in Favor of the Late Orange Procession Denounced—The Hanging of the Governor on a Lamp Post Now in Order—Orange Processions to be Prohibited by Law—The Slain to be Avenged.

NEW YORK, July 19.—At an indignation meeting of the Irish-American citizens of the Nineteenth ward last night, Stephen J. Meany, in a speech, said: "How can we avenge the blood of the men which has been shed? How are we to secure proper protection in this country for men of our own race? Shall the Orangemen and Know-Nothings rule this city? Never, said the speaker. "Shall the scenes of Wednesday last be enacted here again? When he saw the dead on Wednesday his blood curdled in his soul, and he prayed to God that he would live to see the day when the act would be avenged. [Cheers.] It was hard to see armed ruffians striking down innocent men and women for the crime of looking upon these foolish Orangemen. Women had been made widows and children orphans, for the crime of the mayor of Albany, who came to New York to revoke the humane order of the Mayor." A voice, ("Hang him on a lamp post.") Meany—"No, no, we have given the pledge myself that every drop of blood that was shed on that day shall be legally avenged by the hand of law in New York. Never again shall such an occurrence be permitted in New York. Never again shall organizations be allowed to band Irish citizens who have fought to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The appeal to the Democratic Convention must be made to the people, and the Governor acquiesced, to the popular indignation, the demand of his party friends in New York, and the alarm caused by Gov. Randolph's action in New Jersey [cheers]. We have made no "insinuations" against Gov. Hoffman. We have made these direct charges again and again. No man has denied them; no responsible man dare deny them."

POLITICAL.

Politics and Men—Business Prospects—Chances for New Comers.

Some time ago the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Dem.) sent a "Commissioner" into the Southern States, to investigate and report to that paper their political and social condition, as viewed from a Democratic standpoint. His last letter, written from the capital of Georgia, gives some interesting information relative to affairs in that State. He thinks that the Lost Cause stands a poor chance of being resurrected in Georgia. However much he may cherish the memories of the past may linger in the minds of the people, their better judgment would prevent them from entering upon another rebellion, even if advised to it by Jeff. Davis himself. This is the opinion of every President, and is still remembered with high regard. But aside from the applause with which he is on all public occasions greeted as the representative of the Confederacy, the correspondent thinks no harm is done. Old people remember the days of slavery, for, but they remember also that it was lost, and there the matter ends. The same observation, he states, is true of Toombs and Stephens. Toombs is regarded as an elegant gentleman and a brilliant orator, but is considered by his friends to be of little judgment or discretion, and leads nobody but himself, changing his own opinions as often as three times a day. Stephens has a strong hold upon the affections of the people, but his views on all questions are of considerable portion of them. The white people of Georgia, he says, feel that they cannot effect any good result by continuing in strife. They were satisfied to suppress principles put down in the address of the Democratic Committee of Virginia, and could not do better. They accepted the situation boldly. The new departure theory denounces what they opposed, and then accepts the denounced legislation as settled. They are satisfied with that. Neither do they greatly care what platform is adopted. They realize that the battle-ground for the next political contest must be in the North, and he predicts that they will vote for any Democrat for president adopted by the Northern Democratic wing. The next nominee for Governor will, he says, probably be General Alfred H. Colquitt, a young man who was hardly known before the war, who within a few years has grown exceedingly popular. The subject of developing the resources of the State engages far more earnest attention than politics. He people want to go on the path they have marked out, and only have enough for a fair start, prize with a determined energy that will not stop short of success. They seem to have imbibed an idea that every time one of their anti-war leaders spreads his views before the people the effect is to set them back in proportion to the bitterness of his harangue. Hence they begin to feel that the worst enemies to their prosperity are to be found in the house of their friends.

Some trenchant criticisms are made upon Governor Bullock and his administration. The latter, particularly with reference to the passage by the last Legislature, at his suggestion, of a number of amendments to the election laws, which, in violation of the Constitution, conferred the right of suffrage on every male person of the "apparent" age of twenty-one and upwards, and practically abolished the right of challenge. He says he is convinced that many boys of sixteen and seventeen years have been allowed to vote, but states that the originators have been badly worsted at their own game; since if challenges were permitted no negro could vote, except in the Middle and Eastern States and westward to Mississippi. Threatening and rainy weather is reported west of Georgia, but very little rain have been reported from Louisiana to South Carolina.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Savannah Defalcation.

The Deputy Collector Makes a Confession in Writing—The Kentucky War Claims to Be Paid, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1871.

Kentucky War Claim to be Paid.

To-day Representative Beck and the Adjutant General of Kentucky had a consultation with Secretary Boutwell concerning the Kentucky war claim. All objections that had been presented to its payment were explained to the satisfaction of the secretary, and payment will doubtless now take place.

The Savannah Defalcation.

Collector Robb, of Savannah, to-day entirely cleared up the charges of defalcation against him. It seems that the whole amount missing was used by his deputy, Wellman, who has made a written confession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1871.

PROSPECT OF THE NEW LOAN IN ENGLAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from Judge Richardson, who speaks rather encouragingly of the prospects of negotiating the new loan in England, although there is nothing specific on that point.

ABORTIONIST SENTENCED.

Judge Humphreys this morning sentenced Dr. T. T. Shuman, recently found guilty of manslaughter by producing an abortion, to labor in the Albany penitentiary for two years and six months.

CUNDURANGO.

Dr. Bliss, in a long communication to-day, details the progress of experiments in relation to Cundurango, and reports to various parties concerned in the recent action of the Medical Association on that point.

THE STORIES REGARDING CONSUL-GENERAL BUTLER DENIED.

Colonel Morgan, one of the American officers just returned from Egypt, where he served in the Khedive's army, states that there is no foundation whatever for the stories afloat in regard to the character of Geo. R. Butler, the American Consul General in Egypt. These stories, he says, were started by the missionaries, who are very great frauds, and have done a great deal of harm.

Butler always behaved as a gentleman should, and when we came there he sent for us, and said, "Gentlemen, many of you are Southerners, and may think because I am a nephew of Benjamin F. Butler I may seek to injure you, but for the future you I left all my political feeling at home, and while here am simply an American." He treated us well. As to his seeing chances or dancing girls, he could not avoid seeing them, for they swarm over Egypt thicker than the locusts of the olden plagues. The real trouble was that these missionaries wanted a man whom Butler appointed as a Vice Consul in some town in Upper Egypt removed in order that one of their own stamp might be appointed, and because Butler would not do so they began blackguarding him.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Queen Victoria Cuts the Gordian Knot—The Purchase Problem Solved—The Royal Warrant Legalizing the Purchase of Army Commissions Cancelled—The Tories Struck Dumb by this Bold Move—Democratic Meeting to be Held in Hyde Park—Elections for Parliament in Ireland—Riots Threatened—The French Budget—Ledru-Rollin a Candidate for the Assembly—Cost of the Suppression of the Commune—Election Meetings Forbidden in Paris—The Crisis in the Spanish Cabinet—An Entirely New Set of Ministers to be Selected by King Amadeus, &c., &c.

Democratic Meeting to be Held in Hyde Park on Sunday—Distribution of Prizes.

LONDON, July 20.—A meeting of the Democrats will be held at Hyde Park on Sunday next, the anniversary of the great reform demonstration of 1866 which was broken up by the police after a fierce contest, in which the palings were broken down, much damage done and many persons hurt.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa sails in the Scotia on Saturday, 29th, for New York.

At a drill meeting of the Wimbledon Rifles, prizes were distributed by Princess Louise to several representatives of the Canadian volunteers who were the successful competitors, and have received their awards at the hand of her royal highness.

Election for Members of Parliament in Ireland—Riots Threatened.

DUBLIN, July 20.—The election for a member of Parliament in the county of Monaghan will unquestionably result in the return of Charles Powell Leslie, Conservative, and the former representative of the county. The voting is still progressing, but enough is known to justify the foregoing statement.

A mob three thousand strong entered the town of Monaghan this forenoon. Disturbances of a serious nature are threatened, and keepers of public houses have been ordered to close their establishments. Troops have been hastily dispatched to quell the anticipated riot.

Rezuville Evacuated by the Germans—The French Budget—Ledru-Rollin a Candidate for Assembly.

PARIS, July 20.—The Germans have evacuated the town of Rezuville, for the purpose of allowing invalids to visit the battle-fields.

The French Budget for 1871 has been reduced 124,000,000 francs, though the appropriations for the War Department are unaltered.

Explosions continue in the powder manufactories at Vincennes.

Ledru-Rollin announces himself a candidate for the first vacancy in the Assembly.

Revolt Against Baez.

JACMEL, HAYTI, June 20.—News from the northwestern frontier state that the town of Meres has revolted in favor of Lupperon against Baez.

What the Suppression of the Commune Cost.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A letter from Paris says thirty thousand persons, including six thousand women and children were slaughtered in the suppression of the Commune. Seventy thousand prisoners have been captured and the police are hunting for fifty thousand more.

Income Tax and Stamp Duty Proposed in France—Mobilization of the Mobiots.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Siecle* to-day contains an editorial favoring the imposition of an income tax.

It has become known that Gambetta, during his dictatorship, authorized the opening of private letters for the purpose of discovering who were inimical to his government.

The committee of the Assembly upon the budget has voted in favor of a stamp duty upon all bills and continues on all bills amounting to more than ten francs.

The Minister of Justice has demanded the resignation of M. Devienne.

The mobilization of the Mobiots is projected by the Ministry.

Hold Movement of the English Ministry—The Queen Cancels the Royal Warrant Legalizing the Purchase of Army Commissions—Tories Struck Dumb.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Queen had solved the purchase problem by cancelling the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. He declared that the House of Lords, though impugning the Government plan of its abolition, had failed to sustain the purchase system, hence the ministers had advised Her Majesty to take the action which effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the ideas manifest will of the country. This declaration was received with vehement cheering in the House, but Disraeli and the Tory members generally were unable to dissemble their annoyance, and bitterly denounced the whole course of the Government. Gladstone was defiant in manner, daring opposition to move a vote of want of confidence.

Earl Grenville, in the House of Lords, announced the determination of the Ministry and defended their policy. It is impossible to depict the scene in either House. Tumultuous cheers hailed the fall of the purchase system. The Lords were deeply moved but decorous in their demonstrations. In the Commons authorities state that no such uncertainty was ever concealed. The Tories were confounded and their leaders puzzled to suggest what action should be taken at an event which they were hardly prepared for, notwithstanding the obscure foreshadowings in the Chronicle yesterday, that a coup d'etat of all is that the action of the Ministry is bold and even audacious. The feeling is that the Tories are paralyzed for reaching consequences in a democratic sense.

Another Railway Accident—Royal Visitors Not to be Banqueted by the City of London.

LONDON, July 20.—A passenger express train from Manchester for London ran off the track to-day. Several persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The London Common Council has rejected the motion to give a banquet at Guild Hall to the Imperial and Royal visitors now in England.

Must Take Seats or Resign—Monarchical Demonstrations.

VERSAILLES, July 20.—In the Assembly to-day, Brunette moved that the Assembly declare that those not take their seats within a specified time be considered to have resigned. This is aimed at the Orleans Princes.

Proceedings of Electors Forbidden.

PARIS, July 20.—General L'Admirault prohibits electoral meetings in Paris.

Finance Paying the Indemnity.

BERLIN, July 20.—It is officially reported that 409,600,000 francs of the indemnity were received from France on the 15th inst., of which 12,000,000 were in silver. Another payment is due on the 25th.

Rights and Obligations of Neutrals.

BERNE, July 20.—The Council of State recommends that the Federal Council take measures to secure the agreement of the powers to definitions of the rights and obligations of neutrals binding on all.

The Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

MADRID, July 20.—The Ministers assembled this afternoon with the intention of tendering their resignations to the King. It is believed that the Cortes will adjourn until the ministerial crisis is over. The King is expected here to-day, and has different parties with a view to the formation of an entirely new cabinet.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 20.—The steamship The Queen, from New York, has arrived at Liverpool.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 20, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¾; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, July 20.—Rentes 55 francs 95 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Petroleum 49 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cotton firm and higher; middling uplands 11d.

California wheat 11s 4½; spring 10s 1d@10s 3d; winter 11s.

Lard 56s. Turpentine 48s.

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To-day Representative Beck and the Adjutant General of Kentucky had a consultation with Secretary Boutwell concerning the Kentucky war claim. All objections that had been presented to its payment were explained to the satisfaction of the secretary, and payment will doubtless now take place.

The Savannah Defalcation.

Collector Robb, of Savannah, to-day entirely cleared up the charges of defalcation against him. It seems that the whole amount missing was used by his deputy, Wellman, who has made a written confession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1871.

PROSPECT OF THE NEW LOAN IN ENGLAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from Judge Richardson, who speaks rather encouragingly of the prospects of negotiating the new loan in England, although there is nothing specific on that point.

ABORTIONIST SENTENCED.

Judge Humphreys this morning sentenced Dr. T. T. Shuman, recently found guilty of manslaughter by producing an abortion, to labor in the Albany penitentiary for two years and six months.

CUNDURANGO.

Dr. Bliss, in a long communication to-day, details the progress of experiments in relation to Cundurango, and reports to various parties concerned in the recent action of the Medical Association on that point.

THE STORIES REGARDING CONSUL-GENERAL BUTLER DENIED.

Colonel Morgan, one of the American officers just returned from Egypt, where he served in the Khedive's army, states that there is no foundation whatever for the stories afloat in regard to the character of Geo. R. Butler, the American Consul General in Egypt. These stories, he says, were started by the missionaries, who are very great frauds, and have done a great deal of harm.

Butler always behaved as a gentleman should, and when we came there he sent for us, and said, "Gentlemen, many of you are Southerners, and may think because I am a nephew of Benjamin F. Butler I may seek to injure you, but for the future you I left all my political feeling at home, and while here am simply an American." He treated us well. As to his seeing chances or dancing girls, he could not avoid seeing them, for they swarm over Egypt thicker than the locusts of the olden plagues. The real trouble was that these missionaries wanted a man whom Butler appointed as a Vice Consul in some town in Upper Egypt removed in order that one of their own stamp might be appointed, and because Butler would not do so they began blackguarding him.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1871.

A "SEA QUAKE."

The ship Don Quixote, from Calcutta, reports that on June 30th, at 6:20 A. M., latitude twenty degrees and thirty minutes south, longitude fifteen degrees and forty minutes west, she experienced a heavy "sea quake," which caused the ship to tremble violently. The motion seemed to be from east to west, and lasted about ten seconds. In about seven minutes we had another shock, not so violent as the first, but which lasted longer. The sensation was as though a ship was moving over a heavy bottom, and at that time was southeast by east, and moderate, though there appeared to have been a heavy sea shifting. All day following the shocks the sea was agitated with a heavy roll, yet there was and had been no wind sufficient to cause such a rough sea.

ARRIVAL.

The steamship England, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE ORANGEMEN THANK HOFFMAN.

At a meeting of the Gideon Loyal League of Orangemen last night a resolution was adopted thanking Governor Hoffman, the military and the police for the protection afforded during the parade last Wednesday.

VERY UNFORTUNATE IF NOT AN IMPOSTER.

A lady calling herself Mrs. Mortera Watson, alleged to be the wife of Judge Watson, of California, was prosecuted to-day by Colman and Macy, proprietors of the Colman House, for a hotel bill. Her counsel produced letters to prove that she was the wife of Judge Watson, and said she did not intend to defraud the hotel people, but that she was disappointed in funds from California. Justice Hanlon sent her to the penitentiary for two months. She swooned when removed to prison.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 7:30 P. M.

The area of lowest barometer, which was Wednesday over Delaware, has moved northeastward to the Bay of Fundy, and the barometer has risen very generally from Illinois to the Gulf and to New England. The pressure has fallen somewhat this afternoon on the Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen slightly on the South Atlantic coast and from Alabama to Louisiana and northward to Illinois. Northwesterly winds and clear weather prevail generally except in the Middle and Eastern States and westward to Mississippi. Threatening and rainy weather is reported west of Georgia, but very little rain have been reported from Louisiana to South Carolina.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will fall somewhat, with threatening weather and rain, by Tuesday night from Georgia to Mississippi, and that brisk northeasterly winds will be experienced to-night on Lake Superior and Northern Michigan. Threatening weather, with rain, will probably extend eastward to Lake Michigan on Friday. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for the lower lakes and Ohio valley and eastward to the Atlantic.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says the Lincoln Monument Association had a meeting yesterday to ascertain their financial condition. It was found they could pay for the monument as it is, the bronze statue of Lincoln, and for the grading of the grounds. They will receive the four groups of statuary as they were contemplated in the original design, but not quite as large. The purpose of the association has been to build just as far as they could pay. This they have done and are now out of debt. The groups of statuary cost fifty thousand dollars, and will be bought if the money can be raised.

At a business meeting of the Alumni of the Wesleyan University, held at Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, a movement was inaugurated to secure there was nothing in the charter which excludes ladies from the privileges of the institution, and expressed the belief that it will be unjust to exclude them the opportunities afforded them. One young lady contemplates seeking admission this year, and it is said that before long quite a number of women will be admitted.

Rev. Mr. Phipps, Unitarian clergyman, at Kingston, cut his throat to-day. Mental depression was the cause.

The latest foreign mails show that the French elections have ended in a victory for the Administration. Of one hundred and seventeen vacancies, scattered all over France, ninety-one have been filled by men who support the present cabinet, and are pledged and ready for the support of M. Thiers. Of the remainder one is a legitimist, one is Count de Magne, a moderate Bonapartist, and twenty-four radicals of different shades—none, however, being communists.

Advices from the City of Mexico to July 11th state that the Lerdistas and Porfiristas are uniting to oppose Diaz, but the triumph of Juarez is considered certain. The Mexican Government is relieving distressed Americans from the Magdalena colony. The claim of the French has been compromised and resume diplomatic relations with France is denied.

The loyal Orange district lodge of Toronto have appointed a committee to draft an address to Governor Hoffman and the Orangemen of New York, expressive of their gratification at their action on the 12th inst. The lodge further resolved to open a subscription for the purpose of erecting an Orange hall, to be called Hoffman Commemoration Hall.

A hurricane passed over Bellevue, Kansas, on the 18th, blew down houses and trees in its track, and scattered the crops in every direction, doing a great deal of damage.

Miss Phoebe Carey arrived in Newport, R. I., last week, accompanied by Miss Ryalls. She has been in ill-health for some time, and hoped to recuperate by the sea. She had been there but a day when she was taken seriously ill, and has lain almost at the point of death since. Her nervous system is prostrated wholly, caused by eighteen months care of her sister and the great grief she experienced at her death. Her physicians have no hope of her recovery.

Dr. Henry G. Lee, for thirty-seven years a prominent physician of Lockport, Ind., died there yesterday.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fatal Accident on a Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 20, 1871.

At Roanoke, Indiana, last night, a freight brakeman named Daniel Franks fell between the cars while the train was running. The cars passed over him, mangling him in a horrible manner. He was found when picked up.

This afternoon the Kekiongas were a second time defeated in their second game with the Athletics of Philadelphia, the game being called by darkness, of Kekiongas, who was unable to participate in the playing on account of the continued soreness of his hand. The position was filled with satisfaction to both clubs. Sellman and Goldsmith took his place, but the latter was not there both unable to feel the position on account of bruised hands. In the first and second innings the Kekiongas were Chicagoed, the Athletics tallying 2, 2, respectively, neither earned. In the third the Kekiongas made 3, earning one of them. The Athletics earned 3 out of 4 that they made in the same inning. The fourth and fifth innings neither club tallied. On the sixth the Kekiongas earned and tallied five runs, and whitewashed their opponents. In the remaining three innings the Athletics were unable to tally, while the Athletics scored 5, 5, 4, earning twelve of the fourteen. Annexed is the score:

Kekiongas	0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 5, 5, 0, 0—7
Athletics	0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 5, 4, 0—11

Fly catches—Kekiongas 17, Athletics 11. Runs earned—Kekiongas 6, Athletics 15. Time, two hours. Umpire, W. H. Lennon, of the Kekiongas.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION OF NORTH SHORE BONDS.

QUEBEC, July 20.—The directors of the North Shore Railroad, who left here for New York yesterday, will return to-day. The New York agents have been highly successful in negotiating the company's bonds.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING RAILROAD CORPORATIONS IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 20, 1871.

An important railroad case was to-day decided in the Circuit Court by Judge Lowe. The Fort Wayne, Jack

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE eastern iron masters, in convention at New York last Tuesday, represented an aggregate capital of $50,000,000. They met mainly for the purpose of making arrangements for a convention in Philadelphia, on the 6th of September next.

DR. HAMMOND, ex-Surgeon General of the Army, has recently contributed to a medical journal an article in which he gives the diagnosis of the troublesome moral disease known as falsehood, his summing up of the matter being that whenever anybody lies it is because the *embolus thrombus* has the *amnesic agatrasia*. If the author had furnished directions how to cure this affliction, we would have published them for the benefit of our Democratic contemporary.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS scandal appears to be becoming the general topic of the day. Two opinions are current respecting the subject. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* states that it has received from two gentlemen who were on the train with Mr. DAVIS throughout the period during which the scandal is said to have occurred, a denial of the charge; while, *per contra*, the two conductors and the porter of the train substantially corroborate the statements of the correspondent who gave publicity to the story. The conductors will, it is said, shortly publish a statement of the whole transaction.

THE Democracy of Maryland are wise in their generation. Not knowing what to say they prudently remain silent, and this, too, with MONTGOMERY BLAIR among them. At their State Convention on Wednesday the remarkable spectacle was presented of candidates being put in nomination without a platform. Thus are illustrated the songs without words which we sometime ago commended to the notice of that party. One tune often fits numberless different verses, and it is shrewd and sensible in our neighbors thus to chant softly to themselves, because there is a possibility that other people may thereby credit them with singing the "Star Spangled Banner," while in reality they are practicing "Maryland, my Maryland." It is an adroit dodge.

WHAT is the relation between personal education and public order? Massachusetts has seventy thousand Republican majority. In that State every citizen is duly protected in the enjoyment of his privileges and rights. New York, with seventy thousand Democratic majority, confesses itself unable to protect its citizens in the exercise of their commonest constitutional liberties. But the Massachusetts seventy thousand are intelligent and educated, while the seventy thousand of New York are as a general rule utterly and stolidly ignorant. Does that constitute the difference? And if it does, what becomes of the outcry of compulsory education? If knowledge is the cheap bulwark of nations, why should we prefer costly defenselessness?

WE observe that the subject of practical or technical culture is attracting considerable attention throughout the country, and it must be confessed that there is need why it should. The general superiority of English, French and German artisans over our own skilled workers, is admitted, and there is no doubt that it is principally to be accounted for by the existence in Europe of systems of industrial schools for the practical training of mechanics. At the different International Labor Congresses the question of industrial education and progress is said always to form the subject of some of the most interesting and important discussions, while in Germany, especially, the interests of the laboring classes in this direction have for many years past been studied by the statesmen of the country. Schools of practical culture, with teachers and models, are to be found in almost every town and village throughout Germany, while from the Universities of Stuttgart and Wurtemburg, agents are sent out to all quarters of the world for the purpose of examining new inventions and procuring the most valuable for those colleges. Similar institutions exist in Strasburg, Mulhausen, Nancy, and other cities, for the instruction of young men in the theory and practice of mechanics; and in England the Kensington School of Arts, originally founded to overcome the superiority of French pattern designers, has branches extending throughout the whole Kingdom, furnishing teachers, models, materials and prizes in the most lavish manner and with the most beneficial results. The advantage to the labor of a nation afforded by these schools should be apparent at the first glance, and we cannot too soon imitate the example of our European neighbors in establishing them. If only half the amount which is annually expended in the punishment of our criminals were employed in the industrial education of our poor children, our prisons and penitentiaries would in a few years be likely to become less crowded.

THE average Englishman is not a man capable of making nice shades of distinction, but he has generally a very fair perception of gross results. He does not move very nimbly, but he moves pretty surely, nevertheless. He has a great many weights to carry, but he plods on with indomitable resolution and pluck. "The divinity that doth hedge a king" is all the while losing ground with him. An article in the last number of *Frazer's* states that Republicanism has spread among the working classes to such an extent that, in a more or less modified form, it is now the political creed of ninety-nine men out of every hundred who have any political feeling or belief at all. The dowry voted to the Princess LOUISE, upon her marriage with the Marquis of LORNE, seems to have given a great impetus to the growth of this sentiment. Taking that question in the light of a political contest, it is evident that the technical victory of the Government was more disastrous than a defeat, since, if the demand for it had been withdrawn, the fact that the marriage was a triumph of natural affection over the unnatural prohibitions of the Royal Marriage Act, would in all probability have made royalty more popular with the working classes than it had been for years, while it is now more unpopular than ever. As an indication of the drift of popular opinion respecting this matter, we may cite the fact that quite recently Sir CHARLES DILKE, Professor FAWCETT and Mr. ALFRED TAYLOR, the leaders of the parliamentary opposition to the dowry, were presented with addresses of thanks signed by fifteen hundred workingmen from a single town, and that similar tributes of acknowledgement continue to pour in upon them from all quarters of the country. These workingmen do not appear to expect any great or sudden concessions. They have no notion of anything which looks like a purpose of dethronement, nor do they seem even to aim at taking away or reducing the present allowances to royalty. They appear to look at matters in a very practical and common sense way, their efforts being apparently directed to prevent the cost of monarchy from being increased, and to prepare the way for the peaceable adoption of republican forms of government upon the demise of Queen Victoria. That in this they have made considerable progress is evident from the lamentations of the *Spectator*, the *Saturday Review*, and other Tory journals, to the decadence of the monarchial system. It is probable that a few years will witness the disestablishment of the Church, and the surrender of the Crown lands as property not belonging to any individual, but as the common property of the State. The abolition of the army purchase system, which the GLADSTONE ministry intends to make a test question, the new educational measure which has just gone into operation, the introduction of the ballot, and of various other measures tending to the diffusion of knowledge, the elevation of the standard of morality, and the enlargement of the political sphere of the masses, are also so many proofs that the pressure of the people is gradually pushing privilege to the wall.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Though DR. CARL MARX's statement concerning the objects and methods of the International contains nothing new, nothing not already known to the public, it is read with general interest. A short time ago, obscure enthusiasts, as it seemed to the comparatively few who had read their writings or speeches, the chiefs of the International have become people of importance, whose words and plans command the earnest attention of the world. The impression produced by the terrible performances now associated with the name of the society is intensified by the mystery in which its life and principles are enveloped. Not only children are more timid by night than by day; NAPOLEON said that of all his generals there were only two who retained their courage three hours before sunrise. By its acts in France the society showed to the world a specimen of its tremendous power of mischief, and as the elements which it employed there, exist everywhere, vague and perhaps extravagant fears are naturally felt in the obscurity that covers the organized agencies by which it is alleged and believed that these elements may at any moment be exploded. In view of known facts, some anxiety on the subject is neither unnatural nor illegitimate. It is vain to say that the true relations between labor and capital have been thoroughly investigated and are perfectly well known. It is equally unsatisfactory, so far as the removal of alarm is concerned, to say that the welfare of society and the interests of civilization demand that the scientific results of economical inquiry shall be sustained and applied. In the long run without doubt these views will be made good, and an era of barbarism will not in this age be inaugurated in Christendom. But in the meantime Christian society may be compelled to undergo fearful convulsions, through conflicts of class with class, instigated by men who disdain not only scientific truths, but even the declared will of the majority. The grand principle of the International is that the manual laborer, as the sole creator of wealth, possesses a title to its enjoyment which overrides all other claims. Completely penetrated with this idea, the members of the Association have quite outgrown doctrines which they at first held in respect, and have cast off their early teachers. Thus LASSALLE, once an oracle of the class, taught them to trust in universal suffrage and in representatives elected by themselves to the Legislature of each country as the only legitimate means of remedying the grievances of which they complain. From CARL MARX's statement it would seem that, "in England where the way to show political power lies open to the working class," they still confide in the methods proposed by LASSALLE. We may also assume that in the United States their trust is the same. But on the continent of Europe, and, indeed, wherever by the form of government or the political situation, the working class are embarrassed in the exercise of political influence, they are at liberty to adopt whatever measures seem to them adapted to accomplish their end, that is, the solution of the labor problem in the interest of the laborer. "The association," says DR. MARX "does not dictate the form of the political movements, it only requires a pledge as to their end." Whenever in any country the working class decides upon a policy, on giving a pledge to the central authority of the International at London that its object is really the emancipation of the class, the society gives its sanction and its material aid and influence to the movement. In the principle cited above, we have an explanation of the attitude assumed by the members of the society in different countries towards the Communists of Paris. Its newspaper organs everywhere advocated their cause. As the reader remembers, in the midst of the conflict, they held a mass meeting in London to express their sympathy with the men of Paris, and at another meeting on the 20th of June, OWEN, a great man of the society, glorified the Commune and threatened Mr. GLADSTONE with the wrath of the workingmen if he should deliver up the rebel refugees to the French Government. In Germany the members of the Society have manifested their friendly interest in the Paris rebels in various unmistakable ways, while in Belgium the same class have gone to the edge of rebellion for the same purpose. In several of the great cities of Spain they have been equally outspoken, and the Italian branch of the Society, through representatives assembled at Milan, lately declared that "the principles of the Paris Commune are ours, we accept the responsibility of their acts." However, to leave no room for doubt about their sentiments, the Central Committee at London have published a long manifesto signed by representatives of every European country where the organization exists, in which the acts of the Commune are indorsed as the acts of the Society, and in which not only the destruction of monuments and national buildings is excused, but the massacre of the hostages is formally approved. The fanatical spirit and narrowly selfish purpose of the whole organization become very apparent when we recollect that the Paris rebels, so warmly commended and supported, knew themselves to be an almost insignificant minority of a great nation whose will and interests they defied.

Unaccountable as it may appear the members of the International have been rather encouraged and stimulated than depressed by their failure in France. They say that their confidence in the steadiness and strength of their organization and in the mutual fidelity of its members has been more than justified by events; that valuable lessons for its improvement have been learned, and that a success before only hoped for is now assured by the experience of the Commune. These notions would seem almost warranted by the anxiety felt by the friends of order in anticipation of the future movements of the society. Though BISMARCK is said to refer contemptuously to the fears entertained by others, the contempt is generally believed to be affected; or, in the certainty of the final triumph of order, he may be indifferent to the disturbances and sufferings by which the victory shall be secured. In England the anxiety appears to be greater than on the continent, as the Chambers of Commerce of both Manchester and London, have petitioned Parliament "to take measures for the suppression of the International Plague." It may be difficult to discover measures adequate to the evil. Thoroughly organized and bound to one another by the interest of their class as they fancy its interest to be, they are generally secularists in opinion, a fact which implies that they are quite above or below the influence of those spiritual or religious fears which constitute so powerful a bond of order. As the secularist believes in no other life than the present, it is hardly strange his resolution to get as much as he can in this world, especially as failing in the attempt, he has no fears of punishment beyond for his union of practical culture, with teachers and models, are to be found in almost every town and village throughout Germany, while from the Universities of Stuttgart and Wurtemburg, agents are sent out to all quarters of the world for the purpose of examining new inventions and procuring the most valuable for those colleges. Similar institutions exist in Strasburg, Mulhausen, Nancy, and other cities, for the instruction of young men in the theory and practice of mechanics; and in England the Kensington School of Arts, originally founded to overcome the superiority of French pattern designers, has branches extending throughout the whole Kingdom, furnishing teachers, models, materials and prizes in the most lavish manner and with the most beneficial results. The advantage to the labor of a nation afforded by these schools should be apparent at the first glance, and we cannot too soon imitate the example of our European neighbors in establishing them. If only half the amount which is annually expended in the punishment of our criminals were employed in the industrial education of our poor children, our prisons and penitentiaries would in a few years be likely to become less crowded.

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THE policy of SERRANO will have any other effect than that of precipitating the uprising which every day appears to become more and more inevitable, and whether the hostile sentiment which has been growing up for months past towards the ultramontanes of Austria, will be stilled by the interference of the troops, is in each case extremely doubtful. Free discussion is the safety valve for overheated feelings. When a man can express his passion in words, the probability lessens that he will rage in deeds. The freer range which European governments give to expressions of popular opinion, the further off do they postpone their days of revolution. But to try to neutralize the power of steam by sitting upon the savety valve is foolish.

IN Tuesday's COMMERCIAL we gave some account of the University of Atlanta, Georgia, of the remarkable proficiency exhibited by its colored students at their recent examination by a board of Southern gentlemen appointed by the Governor for that purpose, and of the valuable testimony which their report bore as to the diligence and capacity of the scholars. It was a gratifying indication that a better sentiment had begun to dawn in the minds of a portion of the people of the South, and gave room for the hope that they would ultimately escape from the limitations of sectional prejudice into the broad freedom of nationality. But it seems that for every wise man in the world there is a fool to match him, and for every honest man a knave. While the University of Atlanta has ignored all distinctions of color, and received in doing so the most generous treatment from all classes of the community, the University of Alabama has also been undergoing a process of reconstruction. A new faculty has been elected, of which M. F. MAURY, a gentleman somewhat distinguished for piratical antecedents, is the head. In this, however, there is nothing to carp it. The profession of teaching is a great deal more respectable than that of plundering and destroying defenseless merchant vessels. But it seems that MAURY, and the whole corps of professors associated with him, are as malignant as ever, alike toward the overwrought and the negroes whom it emancipated. Referring to the reorganization of the University, and "the loyalty which is in prospect for it," a Mobile journal sets forth the qualifications of the new faculty in the following eloquent manner:

"These are all clean white men, Democrats and Southerners, save Peck, who is a Radical; but his influence is nothing, and he may be pushed into the background until next election, when he will go to the board; they were compelled to compromise on him, rather than take a more notorious and odious man. With this exception, every one is highly elated at the ticket, and we are hoping great things for the future of our university."

All "save PECK." Who is this notorious and obnoxious radical who has dared to cause them such a peck of trouble? Meanwhile, until he is made to "go by the board," he can be kept in the "background" at the black board, while MAURY lectures on the relation of moral philosophy to the breaking of oaths, and the connection between civilization and the darkening of lighthouses. Bah! What noble and manly thing can the graduates of a college controlled by such a set of malignants, be expected to achieve? And what sort of conception of the nature and objects of education can the people of Alabama have, when great things are hoped for its universities only because they are based on intolerance and proscription? "When the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." The future of such a university, and of the State which grows elate over it, may easily be predicted, unless a "radical" change of front takes place. All save PECK. Quite probably PECK will be the only one saved.

THE extraordinary criminal epidemics which appear to be running to and fro over the earth, form the subject of extensive comment from almost the entire press. The *Herald*, directing attention to the fact that many of the most startling and atrocious of these crimes have been perpetrated by women of good birth and breeding, cites the conspicuous examples of Mrs. FAIR, Mrs. SHERMAN and Mrs. WHARTON, and lays a large share of the responsibility at the doors of the womans' rights leaders, and thinks that the wives and mothers of the country ought to frown down all future attempts to bring their sex into the "toil of life's arena." The *Tribune* is more philosophical and exhaustive in its treatment of the subject. WENDELL PHILLIPS not long ago declared that if a man should scratch New York city he would find the Commune. The *Tribune* thinks that if you trace a murder back far enough its origin will be found in a misama, or, in other words, that certain physical influences, peculiar to certain localities, produce corresponding conditions of the nervous centers, and that climatic influences develop defects of organization, just as latent fever and ague may be developed by change of climate. Other journals take different views of the question, but whatever may be the true theory of the matter, it is certain that the quick succession of crimes which as journalists we are compelled to chronicle, indicates that in more senses than one the times are terribly out of joint, and that something is decidedly wrong with our whole social condition. Many years ago WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING declared that society was just as responsible for its moral maladies and catastrophies, as are those badly governed towns and cities which allow carrion and filth to accumulate and fester, responsible for the pestilences which ensue. If this be true the country in general and the rulers of New York in particular have a good deal to answer for.

THE furious crusade of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky against the Constitutional Amendments is bearing its legitimate results. When he entered on the campaign the State was in a condition of comparative quiet. But his incendiary harangues and inflammatory appeals to the insurrectionary passions of the lower classes of society have, it is said, so greatly encouraged the Ku-klux that numerous atrocious violations of law have simultaneously occurred in widely different portions of the State. The Memphis *Avalanche*, a Democratic journal, criticises him severely, and says he talks like a madman, while the Mount Sterling (Ky.) *Sentinel*, another Democratic paper, is constrained to denounce him for "appealing to prejudices and passions that all who desire peace and prosperity to the country should desire to have obliterated from the breasts of every Kentuckian." There is no doubt that, among the ignorant masses of Kentucky Democratic voters, his utterances are accepted as a species of law, and we can discern no good reason why, if the man who incites another to the commission of wrong doing, is considered *particeps criminis*, Gov. LESLIE should not be held responsible for the outrages which grow out of his evil teachings.

THE Chicago *Tribune* invited its New York namesake to state the cause of the failure of Mr. Morwell's funding scheme, whereupon the latter responded by saying "the great war in Europe which so suddenly broke out last summer, and so speedily absorbed a large portion of the transferable wealth of Europe, was one cause of the disappointment of our hopes. The opposition of a very considerable portion of the press and people of this country to the too rapid debt paying policy of the Secretary, is referred to by the *Tribune* as a prominent cause. The *Tribune* concludes by saying:

We do not admit that the funding policy is a failure. Sixty millions funded at five instead of six per cent. is $5,000,000 per annum saved; and this will largely overpay the cost of the effort. And we do not believe the largest sum that is finally redeemed, as the Chicago *Tribune* and its motley allies so joyfully calculate. We hope the Secretary may yet be able to assure Congress with the listings that the first $200,000,000 of five per cents has been taken, and $2,000,000 per annum thus saved to the American people.

THE famous Cheney case in Chicago has not yet abated. Bishop Whitehouse appears determined on visiting Christ Church according to notice, on Monday, the 24th of August. Mr. Cheney himself says that the difference between himself and Bishop Whitehouse is at an end. The present trouble is between the Bishop and the Church wardens, and he does not intend to take any part in it. The wardens declare that if the Bishop makes the visit to administer confirmation he will be welcomed kindly, but if he comes with another clergyman to replace Mr. Cheney they will not submit to him. Mr. Cheney is their pastor and they will stand by him.

THE St. Louis papers are giving weekly comparative statements showing the receipts of flour and grain at the two cities of St. Louis and Chicago. The following is for the week ending July 15:

	ST. LOUIS.		CHICAGO.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls	14,293	29,815	19,711	21,867
Wheat, bu	128,612	214,054	297,826	90,709
Corn, bu	59,963	142,627	614,729	1,094,671
Oats, bu	90,397	77,130	205,955	88,109
Barley, bu	1,694	19,117	21,437	21,425
Rye, bu	3,176	13,100	23,411	6,315

The Watkins (N. Y.) *Express* states that myriads of dead fish have recently been floating in Seneca Lake and lining its shores. They are supposed to be young shad, which, arriving at the spawning age and being unable to reach the salt water—indispensable for purposes of procreation at such seasons—have perished by the ton.

A Paris letter says: Business is gradually coming up. Merchants and wholesale dealers who have been idle for a year are full of orders; but there is more begging than I have ever seen in the streets of Paris.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The watermelon season has fairly set in. Almost the entire supply of early melons come from the neighborhood of Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., and the crops there this season are said to be far beyond the average, a much greater quantity than usual being planted and the yield throughout very good. So far something over 60,000 melons have been shipped from the south, of which more than two-thirds have come to New York, the rest going to Philadelphia and Boston. The melons at present sell for from $30 to $40 per 100, and at retail at from fifty to seventy-five cents each. Besides the melons received from the localities named, a small supply is received from Florida. Towards the first of August the melons in Virginia and Maryland begin to ripen, and then the supply increases. About the end of August they begin to arrive from New Jersey and Delaware, and the market becomes overstocked.

Walking through the streets of Charleston, S. C., you will see a large turkey buzzard here and there, quarreling with a dog about the possession of a bone. These turkey buzzards, or carrion birds, as they are more familiarly known, are one of the institutions of the city, and are as tame and docile as the common cur dogs which wander through the streets. They have been in the habit of visiting the city for almost a century past, and have become so useful that the laws of the State prohibit any interference whatever with them. The children, dogs, poultry and all other street habitues are on intimate terms with them. They are very industrious, and can be depended upon to clean the city of all refuse which may be thrown upon the streets. They live a mile or two out in the country, and spend their days in the city, around the market, where they devour the offal. They are pronounced by those who have tried them, to be the best scavengers in the world.

The curious and not insignificant fact is shown by the books of the Internal Revenue office, that about four times more lager beer is now made and consumed than last year. A contemporary is of opinion that this effect is due to two causes, the increased stimulus to the jollity of the Germans by the chronic enthusiasm into which their victories at home have thrown them, and the natural growth of the habit of drinking lager among Americans. It is not inclined to mourn over these facts, and thinks that, as a people, it is not to be denied that the use of these light drinks leads us more away from than to the vicious stimulus of spirits.

The owner—old John Harper as he is called—of the now celebrated Kentucky horse Longfellow, declined to let him go in the Saratoga races on Tuesday. There is a four mile race to come off there next month, for which the horse is entered and expected to make the best record ever made under similar circumstances before. Mr. Belmont, the owner of Kingfisher, renewed his offer of $50,000 for Longfellow, but Mr. Harper again declined it.

A test of iron girders and beams for buildings was recently made in New York city, as required by law. One of the beams submitted was marked to resist a force of fifty-nine and three-fourths tons, but it deflected an inch under a pressure of thirty-eight tons, and snapped in two under a pressure of fifty tons. Another, calculated to resist a pressure of forty tons, deflected an inch and eleven-sixteenths upon a pressure of forty-seven tons, and broke in two when the pressure was increased. These experiments prove how necessary it is, to insure safety, that every beam should be tested before use.

It is said of "Tad" Lincoln that when but eight years old he, of his own accord, signed a pledge of total abstinence from all sorts of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, to which he unflinchingly adhered—refusing all proffers of wine, even at public dinners, and elsewhere, with politeness, but with the decisive answer, "I am pledged to total abstinence." This fact shows moral courage and decisive character rarely found in young men in these days. He was a general favorite with all who knew him.

The committee of the exhibition to be held at Edinburgh, commemorative of the centennary of Walter Scott, have received a considerable number of articles of interest. Among these are the cradle of Scott, Meg Dod's punch-bowl, the original design of the Scott monument, Sir Walter's passport through France in 1826, silver snuff-box used by him, the "Queen's body guard suit" worn by him, the original MS. of some of his works, and a number of portraits of him and his family.

Last year there were ten million dozen corsets, or one hundred and twenty million pair, imported into the United States—a quantity, it is calculated, sufficient to supply three pair to every adult female in the country. In addition, the annual domestic product of sewed corsets amounted to one million, five hundred thousand pairs, manufactured by about twelve establishments. Near Strasburg, in Germany, there are fifteen hundred hand looms employed in weaving corsets for the consumption in the United States. One man as a weaver and two women as finishers are required for each loom, which produces three corsets daily. The sale of corsets, it is estimated, increases five per cent every year. Corsets for males are also made, and about two hundred dozen of this article of masculine apparel are imported into the United States every year.

The statistics of the General Life Insurance Company of London prove that if one hundred thousand intemperate persons from fifteen to twenty years of age be compared with one hundred thousand persons of regular habits, thirty-two of the former class will die as frequently as ten of the latter class. Out of one hundred thousand of each class 18,967 of the intemperate, it is said, will be dead before the age of fifty, and only 4,266 of the temperate. The proportion of the deaths of intemperate to temperate persons, it is calculated, is, therefore, thirty-two to ten.

An exchange says an excellent disinfectant is readily obtained by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant, this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores. Use it freely about sinks, cellars, gutters and out-houses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering and expense.

That the freedmen are not a shiftless, improvident race, as has been charged by their enemies time and again, is shown by the monthly exhibit of the condition of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of Washington. It appears from the report for the month of June last that the deposits were $1,026,312 87; drafts, $954,420 80; gain in thirty days, $71,892 07. This is the dull season of the year among the people who constitute the great bulk of the depositors in this bank, yet the rate of saving as above being carried through the year would show a gain of nearly one million.

PERSONAL.

An English journal laments that "one after another among our musical stars are going to the United States. Christine Nilsson is there at once, and her more favored sister is expected to go there next year. Nilsson has contracted to sing for one hundred nights next season in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The Parepa-Rosa troupe will appear in America during the autumn. Mme. Patey, Miss Edith Wynne, and Santley are all going to the same country; so, too, is Wieniawski, the violinist, and he is to have £4000 a month."

Lord Tenterden, of the High Commission, has written a private letter to a friend in New York, in which he says he does not know what has happened to the English climate, but that anything more horrid than the exchange from the brightness of New York to the chill and gloom of London, as it now is, could hardly be imagined. He wishes he could borrow some of the sunshine from Fifth avenue, for he has hardly seen the sun since his return.

The Earl of Aylesbury is a young gentleman born to rule his fellow Britons, and to show his capacity he drove home from the races playfully sprinkling the spectators with nuts, a bag of which he had in his fashionable drag. Outraged justice closed the scrutinizing eye and soothed turbulent democracy by fining the noble lord "forty shillings" and costs for his frolic.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran pioneer preacher, is drawing nigh to the close of his earthly pilgrimage. He is now confined to his room in Pleasant plains, near Springfield, Illinois. His strength is rapidly failing, and it is feared he cannot live many months.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, or "Lady Avonmore," as she is now called, is at present residing at a beautiful place called Sausolito, some ten miles from San Francisco. She is busily engaged in writing her American experiences, and will shortly depart for the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and China.

Miss Risley, of the Seward party, has written another letter about the journey up the Nile. With the scenery she appears not to have been enamored, for she says: "The scenery on the Nile is not in the least pretty. It is nothing but desert, with now and then a cultivated spot, or an occasional clump of date palms, and from five to ten miles back low sandstone hills, without a particle of green, and it is the same from Cairo to this place. It is low water now, but I don't imagine the scenery is any prettier in winter; still it has been a glorious trip, and I have enjoyed it beyond expression."

Col. John W. Forney was banqueted by General Grant, at Long Branch, on the 19th instant.

A Type Setting Machine.

A London letter states that a steam type-composing machine is now used in several printing offices in that city. The invention consists of two machines. One of these is a small one which has a key board, like a piano, of fourteen keys. The operator sets before him the copy which is to be set up in type, and manipulates the keys, whereupon there is evolved from beneath an intermutable strip of paper, two inches wide, which is full of punctures. Each one of these punctures corresponds with a letter of the written copy. The whole manuscript having thus been copied in punctures, the roll of punctured paper is set in a machine that looks like an iron center table. The top of the center table has all round on its edge little boxes containing type. The top of the table then revolves. The punctured paper runs around, and when a certain type needed is reached, a little lever falls (by reason of the opening allowed the end of it by the hole in the paper), the other end touching and selecting the type that is needed. The type so selected falls into place, and the row of selected type pours in a continuous stream out upon a regular compositor's stick, which as fast as it is filled is removed to the form. This may all seem complex in the description, but it seems wonderfully smooth and simple when seen. A man engaged at the perforator, and three boys at the compositor's end fill the boxes with type and space of the lines, set up a column as large as one of the London *Times* in one hour, equal, it is maintained, to the composition of eight men. The inventor, a Mr. Mackie, has been ten years on it, and claims that he has certainly gained a success. It is calculated that the invention economizes fifty per cent. of outlay. The machine costs £500, and the inventor advertises that he is prepared to undertake type setting for one year in any house that purchases, at three pence per thousand (whatever the size of type), set in eighteen inch lines. Mackie is proprietor of the Warrington *Guardian*, the largest paper in England, equal to 112 columns of the *Times*, and it is set up by his machine, all varieties being used—small pica, minion and nonpareil.

THE Brooklyn Board of Health have ventured upon what may be called a "new departure" with reference to the small-pox, which still prevails in that city as an epidemic, in spite of every effort to stamp it out. The removal of patients to the public hospital having been denounced as inhuman and unnecessary, the Health Officer is authorized to isolate and quarantine at their own residences as many patients as are afflicted with the disease, but who have friends and relatives to care for them—only transferring to the hospital those who reside in tenement houses and need nursing. And on the door of every domicile where small-pox exists, a sign will be placed, notifying all persons of the fact. This action it is believed will allay the feeling which has been created by the summary transfer of patients from their own homes to the public hospital—an experience which is thought to be in many cases quite as bad as the disease itself. There will be a strong prejudice now against having the signs put up; but the Board have prescribed severe penalties against the removal of them, and these will be rigidly enforced.

AT the ensuing election in Texas a proposition for the division of the territory of the Commonwealth into three States will be voted upon by the people, pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature, which divided the area into Eastern, Middle and Western Texas, in expectation of the event. Eastern Texas is to be east of the Trinity river, Middle Texas to extend from the Trinity river to the Colorado river, and Western Texas to lie west of the Colorado. Of these, the first is much the most populous, having over 340,000 inhabitants, Middle Texas ranking next. But the least populous has over 200,000, the entire State as it now stands having 800,000.

FROM NILES, OHIO.

L. C. Jones, Esq., Nominated for State Senator—Tariff Resolutions Adopted.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
NILES, O., July 20, 1871.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third State Senatorial District met in convention in this place yesterday, and nominated L. C. Jones, Esq., of Warren, for State Senator. The following Tariff resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we are opposed to Free Trade under the disguise of Revenue Reform.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of a United States Senator who is not a fair and square Tariff man *from principle*.

The convention was largely attended and entirely harmonious. B.

The Meekness, Goodness, Toleration and Forbearance of the Roman Catholic Church with Something that Savors of a Threat.

(From the Pittsburgh Catholic.)

The whole country, now after the storm, gives a true and just judgment that the Church utterly condemns those riots, and did all in her power to prevent them. No matter, the persons who had threatened the riots, bore the names of Catholic, little difference what they were in reality. They would hold the Bishops and priests responsible for every drop of blood shed, though the Bishops and priests advised their congregations to let the miserable bigots alone—severely alone. They have tried hard to make it a contest between Protestant and Catholics, the best proof that it is not, is the fact that the President of the Irish Brigade is a Protestant. We don't mind the religious press of this country trying to excite fear of the Catholic Church. We dont much care about the old stereotyped phrases as regards the bigotry, intolerance, and tyranny of the church. These are all very well in their way. They please the readers, and this is all the editor wishes or cares about. But there is one thing we do mind, and it would be well for those whom it concerns to give it a little more attention. That is, when a commercial paper, whose aim is to become the favorite in the business community, turns from its course to pander to the bigotry of a certain class of its readers. Week after week, yea, we might justly say, day after day, its columns are filled with the vilest abuse, the most disgraceful and most palpable calumnies against a Church which two hundred millions of souls love dearer than their lives. We have not a word to say in regard to the editor of this paper, neither would we condescend to pass a word with the writer of these articles, whose education among the scum of New York fits him well for this dirty work. But we have a word for another class—the proprietors. The owners of the paper are bankers, and men from various branches of business. Their success depends on the good will of all classes, and hence it will not be safe to insult continually any one class of our citizens. We merely make these remarks by way of suggestion, and a word to the wise, &c.

But we do not fear the judgment of all honest men in regard to the part the Church took in these scenes. Her mission, her influence here, as in all cases of the like cast, was one of peace.

No law, no maxim of her holy code, permits her children to hate, to persecute, any human being. The maxims of her Divine Master and Head, Christ, are her maxims, and they teach patience, not persecution; persuasion and instruction, not violence. With these beautiful principles of Jesus Christ emblazoned on her banners, she has passed from land to land, bearing gifts and showing herself ever a friend and a mother of the oppressed and downtrodden. Open her history, and its every page sparkles with deeds of mercy, kindness and charity. All peoples have felt her soothing influence amid their days of trouble, and called her blessed. Not a single cruel, a single unjust, or a single tyrannical act sullies the virgin page of her record. Sons of her children in the heat of passion, may have, indeed have, committed acts shameful, disgraceful and cruel, but her every principle condemns their conduct. We judge a society by its teachings, its doctrines and the means of putting these doctrines to a practical test. Her doctrines are as pure as heaven, since they came from God, her teachings make the soul shine with ever renewed beauty since they have their efficacy from the blood of Christ. Let men but learn her doctrines, frequent her Sacraments, and we'll have no bloodshed.

Midsummer Maladies.

The hot solar rays that ripen the harvests generate many distressing diseases. If the liver be at all predisposed to irregularities, this is the season in which bilious attacks may be anticipated. A weak stomach, too, is weakened in the summer months, and the loss of vitality through the pores by excessive perspiration is so great, that a wholesome tonic, combining also the properties of a diffusive stimulant and gentle exhilarant, is in many cases necessary to health, and under no circumstances should be dispensed with by the sickly and debilitated. Of all the preparations intended thus to refresh, sustain and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. They have been weighed in the balance of experience and not found wanting; have been recommended from the first as a great medicinal specific, not as a beverage, and in spite of interested opposition from innumerable quarters, stand, after a twenty years' trial, at the head of all proprietary medicines intended for the prevention and cure of all complaints of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nerves. In the unhealthy districts bordering the great rivers of the South and West, Hostetter's Bitters may be classed as the standard one for every species of intermittent or remittent fever. The people who inhabit those districts place the most implicit confidence in the preparation—a confidence that is increased every year by the results of its operation.

As bitters, so called, of the most pernicious character, are springing up like fungi on every side, the public is hereby forewarned against the dram-shop frauds. Ask for Hostetter's Bitters, see that the label, &c., are correct, and remember that the genuine article is never sold in bulk, but in bottles only.

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These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, from Braddock to Port Perry, and pay 6 per cents.; are dated 1SS8, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20, 1871.

At the quotations of yesterday for gold and bonds in New York, says the Chicago Tribune, the currency prices of bonds were equivalent to a quarter of one per cent. above par in gold, for all the 5-20s, after deducting accrued interest up to July 15. At the quotation of yesterday, in London, of 91¼ for 5-20s of 1862, and with sterling as quoted yesterday at 108½, the price of the bonds in London would be equivalent to 99.64, after deducting accrued interest to July 15. It appears, therefore, that 5-20s of 1862 were nearly one per cent. 8S-100ths higher in New York than in London. This is one of the results of the plethora of capital in New York, caused partly by a resumption of trade, partly by the bond-purchasing policy of the Treasury, which has turned an immense amount of American capital out of investment in bonds, and partly by the influx of European capital, resulting from the negotiation of American railway loans in Europe. Bonds are dearer higher in New York than in London, the natural effect of this condition of things will be to prevent their exportation, and to stimulate the export of gold. To state the same facts in a little different language, there is, temporarily, a greater plethora of money in New York than in London, consequently the securities are kept on this side, and the money (real money, gold) goes to Europe. This situation, however, can be only a temporary one. The Treasury cannot buy bonds above par in gold, and will not therefore, stop its purchases until prices decline a little, or until the enormous surplus of capital in New York begins to find investment in something else, instead of being concentrated upon government bonds as it is now.

—Mr. Bentwell is the recipient of some abuse from journals whose political views are opposed to the Administration for the so-called failure to negotiate the new loan. There is no doubt but that Mr. Bentwell consulted the interests of the people when he planned a more economical system of negotiating the bonds, and yet we see no cause to belabor the gentleman if his first effort was not so quickly successful as the more impatient would have it. It was a very important and necessary experiment, and some of those who now attack the Secretary were the very ones to cry out for "No commissions to foreign bankers," and it was partly in obedience to this extended clamor which no doubt induced him to negotiate directly with investors. The great number of new railroad bonds now offering on the market are an impediment to him, as they offer a high rate of interest, and are paraded with more industry to the public gaze.

—Messrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	112½	112½
Gold	112½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, qnote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Currency Pacific	113½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 20, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & A	96	96½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Do. Scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Reading	111¾	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	111¾
Harlem		130				
Mich. Cent		130		130		
Lake Shore	102	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Illinois Cent		132½		132½		
Cleve. & Pitts	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Cleve. & Pitts	68	67	67½	66½	67	66¾
C. & N. W	67	67	67½	67	67	67
Do. pref	106	106½	106½	106	106	106½
Rock Island	98	98	98	98	98	98
St. Paul	78	78	78	78	78½	79
Do. pref	87½	87½	87½	87½		
Tol. & Wabash		72½		73		
Do. pref	90¾	90¾	90¾	91		90¾
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99		99½
Ohio & Miss	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	45½
Chic. & Alton		124		125		
Do. pref		138½		138½		
R. I. & Erie		98		98		
N. J. Central		103½		103½		
Canton		78		77		
W. U. Tel		70½		70½		
Quicksilver	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	43½	43¾
Pacific Mail		80¾		80¾		
Adams Ex		80½		80½		
Wells F. Ex		50		52		
American Ex		52		53		
U. S. Ex		53		53		
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127½
Schuylkill Navigation	20½
Reading	111¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Money to loan on stocks for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 20, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last was moderately active, more particularly as relates to certain articles. The fine weather of the previous evening had a very beneficial effect on the weather. In regard to the leading articles all changes will be found quoted below. Flour was a shade easier, at least one of the leading mills marked prices per bbl 50 cts on all grades; the stores, so far as we could ascertain, were asking previous prices; it is more than probable that the decline will soon become general. Hay—The late high prices, as we predicted, increased receipts to such an extent that holders were offering considerable concessions in order to induce buyers to take hold. We noticed a considerable quantity on wharf in search of purchasers; it was offered at $24@25 per ton. Blackberries—The receipts were unusually large; prices were weaker; it would require a very choice article to bring over $1 00 per bucket. Bacon and Provisions—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; holders of sugar-cured meats are doing a good business at current prices. Groceries—The firmness that has ruled for some days continues; the leading houses report trade fairly active and prices steady, the tendency in sweets being upward.

The Advance in the Price of Wool.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Those professing to be intelligent as to the advance in the price of goods made of wool, with the profundity of a Bunsby, say it is because of the high price of the raw material. Now, why is wool so high? It is answered that its price has been exceedingly low for several years past, so that it has not been profitable in this country to produce it. Hence our farmers have, to a large extent, sold off their sheep and raised hogs instead. The result has been that in 1869 the wool clip was 22 per cent. less than it was in 1868, and in 1870 five per cent. less again than in 1869. This alone might not have materially affected the price, but other things just now come to the aid of it. The impulse created an extraordinary demand for soldiers' clothing, and a large proportion of it is by wear; while at the same time the withdrawal of so many men from labor diminished the production of wool, the sheep being killed for food. Another element at work is the abundant supply of water this season, enabling many mills to run constantly which last years, owing to the drought, were stopped for a long time. This practically doubles the demand for raw wool. Then again the great ease of money co-operates and assists the rise. If money were tight and nobody bought but the manufacturers, and they only to keep their mills going, the scarcity would probably be light. As it is, there is a feverish desire to buy for a further rise, but the production of wool over the whole world is so immense, that a rise in any particular market draws to that market a supply from elsewhere, and soon restores the original level. There is no reason to suppose that it will be otherwise in this case here.

Cleveland Iron and Nail Market.

We have but little change to note in the condition of the pig iron trade. Stocks are large and accumulating, and although the market was strengthened somewhat by the favorable report from Pittsburgh, it ruled dull throughout the week. Agents have been advised to hold mill irons for slightly better figures, but no transactions at improved figures have yet occurred. The demand is light, and evidently only to supply immediate requirements. We note no change in quotations.

The trade for merchant bar iron is without any change, and we quote it at 3½@3¾c.

Nails are a trifle steadier, and begin to look better. Although the demand is light, there is more strength and an improved tone to the market. We expect to note an advance by the first of August. Current rates are $4 00, net.—*Com. Review.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour—Extra spring dispersed at $5 50@5 75. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 at 85c. Corn—No. 2 mixed firm at 36c. Rye—No. 1 86c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 800 hhds at former rates; lug to good medium leaf $7@14 50; fine leaf in demand and steady, extra fancy $16. Flour—Market dull and steady, extra family $6 50@7; family $6 25@6 50; fancy $6 75@7. Corn quiet; shelled 70c. Oats—sold 36c; new 35c. Rye—old 90c. Provisions—unchanged from yesterday's prices. Whisky firm at 92c.

OREAND-WILLIAMS SOLD TO

W. Kelly	20	$1 80
Ricard	3	3 70
Strattan	1	1 120
L. Lowery	1	1 130
Steenhouse	3	3 400
Hildreth	1	1 100
Hildreth	1	1 100
W. Tomer	1	1 140

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO

Olmes & Co	30	5 25
W. Bear	20	19 200
W. Bear	1	1 60
J. Krall	18	18 480
W. Kelly	9	9 170
W. Kelley	1	1 20
W. Scott	20	20 560
G. Hadden	17	16 100
G. Madden	1	1 10
W. Schlegel	16	21 520
W. Tomer	2	2 60
Wm. Bear	62	79 230
R. Gallagher	12	12 070
R. Evans & Co	122	21 420
R. Gallagher	10	10 450
R. Gallagher	19	11 570
T. Good	7	2 050
J. Rosh	1	805
G. Lowbaugh	1	1 060
Tilbrook	1	1 080
Hudrick	1	1 060
D. Rock	19	19 920
Rockenstein	19	18 840
Rockenstein	19	22 030
Schuster	6	5 060
J. F. Lefler	2	2 020
J. F. Lefler	3	2 330
Kessler	1	1 020
Lowbaugh	1	1 110
Zimmerman	12	12 940
J. Curtis	3	3 450
G. Metz	1	1 110
H. Metz	3	4 050
F. Kessler	2	2 000

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Greenwald & K. to Seltzer	16	18,700
Reeder & Kinnon	12	15,450
Bender to Volz	20	21,800
Campbell to Kelly	16	21,810
Carper to Volz	19	20,030
Yaglin to Kelly	14	19,050
Dunlap to Hemler	14	18,040
Bell to Fritz	20	19,900
Hilbert to Diller	20	20,070
Horst to B. Buch	17	19,460
Campbell Smith & M	36	36,300
Campbell to Smith & M	84	81,840
Dupuy to McFillin	24	26,850
W. H. Sand to Lamb & M	15	22,100

Flour.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. W. Gillett	53	11,770	4 65
A. W. Gillett	6	10,500	4 80
A. W. Gillett	38	8,120	4 80
A. W. Gillett	38	10,640	4 80
Voetter & B	124	32,300	4 80
J. Kraus	20	11,020	4 90
Orr & Williams	431	85,980	4 75
Voetter & B	49	14,900	4 80
A. W. Gillett	29	19,300	4 65
A. W. Gillett	29	15,660	4 65
Reyenthaler	83	22,000	4 65
Reyenthaler	8	2,010	4 80
Reyenthaler	128	26,850	4 80
A. W. Gillett	54	15,120	4 65
Voetter & B	61	16,070	4 80
W. Grunding	7	1,740	4 80
A. W. Gillett	10	1,960	4 65
Imboff & Co	86	21,250	4 75
Imboff & Co	98	20,140	4 75
Imboff & Co	104	24,960	4 75
Voetter & B	86	21,980	4 75
Voetter & B	80	20,540	4 75
Voetter & B	29	7,180	4 80
Reyenthaler	88	22,700	4 80
Voetter & B	4	1,070	4 80
Voetter & B	115	25,300	4 80
Voetter & B	43	10,060	4 80
A. W. Gillett	42	11,840	4 65
A. W. Gillett	50	13,070	4 65
A. W. Gillett	122	34,080	4 80
A. W. Gillett	19	4,930	4 80
Kraus & Co	47	9,220	4 80
W. Hodgin	40	9,200	4 80
Sadler, H. & Co	4	1,100	4 80
Sadler, H. & Co	84	20,700	4 80

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
S. R. Hopes	80	22,240	$4 80
Voetter & Bran	76	21,370	4 80
J. Rheinhaller	20	5,600	4 80
J. Imhoff	72	19,870	4 80
A. W. Jolett	120	32,400	4 80
A. W. Jolett	18	4,090	4 80
W. Speer & Co	180	43,900	4 80
Voetter & Bran	185	43,900	4 80
J. Imhoff	80	21,600	4 80

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO

A. W. Gillett	25	6,940	4 65
Wm. Newport	75	21,000	4 80
Voetter & Bran	87	24,360	4 80
C. M. Keys	471	85,560	4 75
Duncan & Young	61	15,330	4 80
Imhoff & Co	101	23,220	4 80
Imhoff & Co	121	27,830	4 80
Imhoff & Co	326	64,140	4 75
R. Evans & Co	414	72,450	4 75
A. W. Gillett	15	2,700	4 65
A. W. Gillett	78	20,020	4 65
Voetter & B	174	42,170	4 80
J. Kraus & Co	70	15,400	4 80
Voetter & B	70	16,480	4 80
Voetter & Bran	109	27,250	4 80
J. F. Reyenthalar	32	10,240	4 80

REDSON, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO

Voetter & B	264	4 75
John Herchenroether	42	10,400
John F. Reyenthaler	18	4,050
Voetter & B	58	8,870
Messenger, Hedges & Co	113	28,250
Messenger, Hedges & Co	100	22,280

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Johney Lloyd	61	4,850	$4 40
Johney Lloyd	70	4,760	4 50
Wm Bonby	230	18,040	4 40
J. Landreth	203	14,819	3 85
S Paisons	108	8,950	4 30
Tygert & Ell	76	5,320	4 25
Rhoads	132	9,500	4 00
J. Pierce	221	17,470	4 50
J. Pierce	36	2,880	4 00
Jolsman	305	18,300	3 75
J Pierce	106	8,480	4 00

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Pearce	247	18,200	4 30
J. Pearce	6	6 bucks, 9 head	2 75
W. Hill	420	35,000	4 50
McDonough	22	1,800	5 00
McDonough	21	2,110	5 00
R. J. Law	176	16,040	4 12
W. Hill	211	17,450	4 30
Brockwater	102	11,940	4 85
Friesman & P	182	13,730	4 10
Friesman & P	252	21,200	4 00
Friesman	89	8,710	4 00
Gbell	467	15,970	5 25
Alcorn	347	31,030	4 30
Alcorn	395	16,020	4 23
Gbell	229	18,750	4 00
Friesman & P	48	5,870	lambs 5 00
Friesman & P	64	5,080	lambs 5 00
Friesman & P	98	4,940	5 00
Friesman & P	153	14,210	4 00
R. J. Law	213	19,730	4 00
Friesman & P	103	10,600	4 00
Friesman & P	26	1,980	lambs 4 00
J. Pearce	160	14,310	4 30
Taylor & Lloyd	204	17,530	4 20
Friesman & P	108	15,300	4 00
W. Hill	143	11,610	4 15
Taylor & Lloyd	204	17,810	4 05
Friesman & P	385	55,000	4 25
A. Deatbrich	225	9 head	2 40

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112½.

NEW YORK, July 20—P. M.

MONEY

Very easy at 2@3 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110½.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 112¾. Loans were made flat. Clearings $19,000,000. There were fourteen bids at the Sub-Treasury for gold, amounting to $2,100,000, at from 112 to 112 53/100, with awards of $1,000,000 at from 112 38 to 112 53/100.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong with moderate transactions, and closed about ¼ ₱ cent. advance from the opening prices.

Coupons, 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	113
5-20s, 1862	114½	5-20s, 1868	113½
5-20s, 1864	113½	10-40s	112½
5-20s, 1865	113½	Currency 6s	113½
5-20s, January	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

Closed quiet and firm. Missouris and Tennessees being the features.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	
Tennessees, old	73½	North Carolinas, old	44½
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	39½
Virginias, new			

STOCKS.

The stock market was excited and feverish, with largely increased business. The bears headed, as it is said, by Rock Island and Northwest. The cliques have done all they could to break the market. They succeeded further with their own stocks than any others. Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Hudson reacted as soon as the bears stopped offering them down. There is considerable talk as to the extent to what will probably be done at the meeting of the Lake Shore directors, which is to be held at Cleveland on the 27th. The *Post* says: We can only reiterate what we have said before, that the end is very near, and that it is estimated, nine-tenths of the stock on the street, and that it is by no means safe to sell it short. Should the panic break, of course that would be another matter, but it is not safe to hazard money in the hope of any such break. The market at the close was very weak, and in many cases the lowest prices of the day were made.

W. U. Telegraph	67	Rock Island	98½
Quicksilver	43¾	Pacific Mail	80¾
Mariposa	4	St. Paul	79
Preferred	13	Preferred	87½
Adams Express	80½	Wabash	50½
Wells-Fargo Express	49	Preferred	90
Amer'n Express	52½	Fort Wayne	99½
United States Express	53	Ohio & Miss	45½
Pacific Mail	80¾	Preferred	90
New York Central	95½	Chic. & Alton	125
New York Cent. Scrip	91	Preferred	138½
Erie	27½	Chicago & Rock Isl	98½
Preferred	57½	Cleve. Col and Cin	85½
Harlem	130	Burlington and Quincy	103½
Preferred	130	Illinois Central	132½
Reading	111½	Illinois Central	98½
Michigan Central	130	Union Pacific	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	119½	Central Pacific Bonds	99
Northwestern	67½	Union	68½
Northwestern Pref'd	86½		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands 23c. Flour dull and declining; superfine Western and State $4 50@5 00; common to good extra $5 25@5 75; choice do $5 80@6 00; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75. Ohio extra $4 50@6 25; St. Louis $5 70@6 00; for family brands $6 00@7 50; southern quiet and steady; Rye $5 75 to 80 lbs., $4 25@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 50@3 62½; foot rot and scalawag, by the head, $1@1 25; lambs, 50@c.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. A Albert	20	20,800	$4 75
John Taylor	17	20,400	5 00
Klemans & Anll	17	19,890	5 25
Klemans & Anll	17	21,250	5 25
Klemans & Anll	2	2,000	4 50
Hugh & R	2	2,020	5 50
Hugh & R	2	2,180	5 50
Wachal & Metz	1	1,070	5 40
Wachal & Metz	2	2,000	5 25
Geo Zieglean	1	1,230	4 87
Chas Wachal	3	3,020	5 25
A S Graff	21	18,450	4 20
A J Kidder	40	2,160	4 00
Davis & Martin	1	1,180	3 00
J Huff	13	14,720	5 25
Greenwalt & K	18	18,180	5 00
Wm. Kelly	17	18,900	5 00
Wm. Kelly	17	22,080	5 25
Hurst Setzer	17	20,400	5 00
Roddy Wagner	22	28,200	5 00
John Mullen	78 head	78,000	$60 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

W Huffman	18	18,780	$5 12
Gallagher	19	19,500	5 00
Gallagher	13	18,510	5 25
R Mcnamee	13	19,370	5 37
T Lamb	15	13,180	4 50
T Lamb	4	4,120	4 50
T Lamb	4	4,170	4 75
Walter	4	4,040	5 00
Hiller	3	3,180	5 00
Morse	3	3,760	5 00
Akrahm	26	42,350	5 25
McCoy & Co	20	20,300	5 12
J Boon	18	20,360	4 75
Magoon	18	20,000	5 00
R W James	18	20,000	5 25
H Donnelly	18	20,600	5 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

S. Dressler	4	4,250	5 87
Gentle & S	6	6,600	5 70
Urban	3	3,130	5 50
Urban	3	2,300	4 90
F. Leutz	1	810	4 00
Burkhaut & Y	3	3,430	5 20
Urban	4	4,630	5 50
Switzer	5	5,800	5 12
Ashworth & S	3	3,840	5 50
Ashworth & S	1	960	5 00
F. Kern	1	1,110	5 12
J. Hamilton	3	3,300	5 00
J. Hamilton	3	3,180	4 75
J. McArlie	33	41,700	4 62
F Benning	20	22,780	4 25
Barker & Al	20	19,850	4 50
Yingling	33	43,040	4 40
Gallagher	4	4,310	4 50
U. Miller	18	19,840	5 25
Yingling	1	1,230	$5 off 5 12
Lemon & Miller	28	32,770	4 75
Martin & Davis	1		$4 00
Gallagher	35	39,28	5 23
Miller	2	2,160	4 75
Orr & Williams	6	7,000	5 25
Orr & Williams	3	3,300	5 25
R. Maynes	2	2,320	$2 off 3 50
R. Maynes	1	1,020	5 00
F. McFillin	66	80,980	$66 off 5 50
McArdle	19	19,760	5 62
McArdle	19	19,350	3 50 over 5 12
McArdle	2	2,300	4 00
Gallagher	3	1,930	4 00
Gallagher	2	2,360	4 00
W. Barr	20	17,460	5 25
W. Barr	20	20,630	5 25
Gimes & Zink	14	16,280	5 00
Gimes & Zink	4	4,400	5 00
Kraus	20	20 bulls	19,180
Klemans & Co	19	18,170	5 25
Klemans & Co	2	4,450	5 25
Klemans & Co	16	19,280	5 50
W. Kelly	16	5,500	5 25
Baker	2	1,950	4 00
J. C. Carr	20	17,550	4 50
J. C. Carr	20	17,460	4 50
Semering	5	5,650	4 00
S. W. and Bricker	19	19,000	5 50
W. Thompson	20	19,000	5 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and ½c higher at $1 15@$1 15¼ for 1 bdy cash; this afternoon firmer at $1 15¾@$1 15¾ for July.

CORN—No 2 mixed ½c higher; closed at 50½c; this after. noon dull at 50c for July.

OATS—No 2 firmer at 35@35c cash.

RYE—No 2 firmer at 90c@$1.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; corn per 1 06 bush to Buffalo, 7c.

HOGS—Weaker; sales pork $14 50@14 62 for August.

HOGS—Active at $4 25@5 15.

CATTLE—Steady at $3 50@6 00.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Europa	July 22.....Liverpool.
Algeria	July 22.....Liverpool.
Russia	July 26.....Liverpool.
Siberia	July 26.....Liverpool.
Rossia	July 26.....Liverpool.
Idaho	July 26.....Glasgow.
Ismaelia	July 26.....Glasgow.
Bolia	July 29.....Glasgow.
Calabria	July 29.....Liverpool.
St. Laurent	July 29.....Havre.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 20, 1871.

River four feet and falling. Weather cool and pleasant.

M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 20, 1871.

The R. W. Skillinger passed down to-day at 6:30 A. M., and the Telegraph at 11:30 A. M. The Nashville passed up at 9 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and cool.

H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox.....Brownsville.
Eleclipse	Boogher.....Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson.....Geneva.
Monongahela	Two feet six inches and falling.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Geneva...Mail Packets, 5 P. M.
Parkersburg.....Billy Parsons, McClusky, 10 A. M.

The marks last evening indicated about two feet six inches and falling. The weather during the day was changeable, but taken as a whole pleasant.

PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Observing in your river column of this date that Captain R. C. Gray, a gentleman noted for progression, had contracted for a large towboat, the boilers of which were to be made of homogeneous plates, &c., would beg leave to state that Captain Gray gave this firm the contract for the boilers of the steamer Lorena, of which there are five, will be 40 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with flues in each. All lateral seams double riveted, chipped and caulked all over. The rivets used in the construction of boilers, steam-drums, stand-pipe and wood-receiver are of steels, nd driven hot. All the plates used in the above will be of steel, same quality as used in the boilers for the steamers Park, Bro. & Co. in July, 1868, and which fairly stood a hydrostatic pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch.

Great care will be used in the construction of these boilers, so that the expansion may be equalized. To this effect, all rivet holes are to be drilled, so that no undue strain may occur on one rivet more than another. All will pull alike.

As this is a departure from the old style of manufacturing steam boilers, both in boiler-setting and the material used, great results are looked for, both by scientific, manufacturing and steamboat interests.

Knowing you are alive to all the improvements of the age, where the above interests will be subserved, we take the liberty of giving you the benefit of the same. Truly yours, CARROLL & SNYDER.

UPPER Red river is getting low. There is but 2½ feet between Shreveport and Jefferson.

The staghead Greenback, with two cranes, has come to West Point to remove the snags in that vicinity.

NOEL & SWIVEL pay $15,000 for the Rubicon, and pay for repairs on docks. She will soon go down to Vicksburg and ply under the Greenville bridge.

The lower Ohio is very shallow, French Island is down to thirty inches, Henderson and Cascyville has 5½ feet, and other bars a foot.

CAPTAIN JAMES WORMAN, well known in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade as a captain and clerk, is lying dangerously ill at his home in Memphis.

Two barges were burned at Winona, Minn., while lying at the wharf, and were a total loss. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

THE steamer Billy Parsons was detained yesterday; she will take her departure this day promptly at the Ft. Wayne depot. McClusky is in charge.

CAPT. D. BARNES, of Galveston, closed the contract on Monday for the wreck of the Leonidas, and will in a few days commence working her.

A Memphis dispatch, dated the 12th, says: The body of a man, one of the victims of the W. R. Arthur disaster, was found yesterday by a man at work at the wreck of that boat. On the body was found $15, feet under water, and nearly covered with sand. They expect to find several others to-morrow.

TOWBOATS AT WHEELING.—The Mary Dravage and barges at Wheeling, and Blue Lodge and barges arrived there Wednesday night. Hover and barges is at Hogan's Island, and Grey Eagle and barges all loaded with iron ore and pig metal for this port.

The damage the Glasgow received in the storm at St. Joseph last week is not down at $1,000. Her cabin was much shaken up, and at one time during the severest part of the blow, the starboard side of cabin would go overboard, but she weathered the gale.

The transfer steamer H. C. Nutt collided with the pier of the Omaha bridge on Saturday, and damaged her machinery to the extent of $1,500. At the time of the collision she had aboard a Pullman car, containing Hon. Cornelius Vogel, Postmaster General of New Zealand, and party.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

The Geneva packets on the slack water arrive and depart on time. These boats were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. If you want any further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharf boat. Eight A. M. and 5 P. M. are the hours of departure.

YESTERDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, which adjourned in Washington on Saturday, adopted, afterward the close of the session, the patent of Mr. E. Clark, of this city, for a steam registrar and life preserver, and that of Mr. Samuel Boden, also of this city, for a water gauge.

The Louisville *Ledger* says the closing of the canal will be an event which may be turned to valuable account by Louisville merchants. A good opportunity is now offered them to visit towns along the Ohio and obtain a good deal of trade that has been drummed by Cincinnati, and by the influence of the Cincinnati steamboat officers diverted from this city.

ON July 1, 1861, exactly seventy years ago, one of the first steamboats ever built, made a trial tr

THE VERY LATEST.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Road from Cincinnati to New York

Through Kentucky and West Virginia—Over One Hundred Miles Shorter Than any Existing Route, &c., &c.

A NEW ROAD TO BE BUILT FROM CINCINNATI TO NEW YORK THROUGH KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—About three months ago a railroad company was organized here, known as the Kentucky and Great Eastern, with Col. S. W. Morton, of New York, as President, J. Holden Watton, of New York, as Secretary, and directors Gen. Fre-President, and besides these all directors Gen. Fre-President, and besides these all directors Gen. Fre-President, and besides these all